

LEWELLING'S STORY.

Says He Only Referred to the Republican Party

WHEN HE TOLD HIS BIG STORY.

More of the Quarrel in G. A. R. Ranks Over the Invitation of the Governor to Speak at Hutchinson.

Governor Lewelling who is campaigning in the western part of the state, has forwarded to his office a reply to Department Commander Campbell's statement about the visit of the governor to the G. A. R. reunion at Hutchinson. Governor Lewelling says:

"It is not my custom to reply to attacks of this kind, but there is so much of injustice contained in this article that it cannot go unnoticed.

"As for Mr. Campbell, he has always treated me considerably and I have regarded him as a gentleman. He did extend me a courteous invitation to visit the G. A. R. camp and I accepted with due appreciation. I have never in my life said a disrespectful word of Mr. Campbell or the old soldiers under his command. No man in Kansas holds in his heart more honor for the soldier living or more reverence for the soldier dead than I do, myself. The bug story referred to by Mr. Campbell in his interview with me by speech and had reference to the Republican party, so that this statement was misrepresented to Mr. Campbell.

"It is true I stated both on the ground and afterwards that I had received no official invitation to speak and I accept the reasons as given by Mr. Campbell that my presence might have been distasteful to the soldiers. L. D. LEWELLING.

J. RALPH BURTON'S NAME.

He Parted It In the Middle When a Very Young Man.

J. R. Burton studied elocution, and became a journeyman air savor about the time it came into fashion for people to part their names in the middle. Burton was living in Indiana then, and, letting his hair grow long, he decided to give an elocutionary entertainment in a small town in his neighborhood. He advertised himself as "J. Ralph Burton, the boy elocutionist," and lost \$11.00. He always attributed his failure to the mistake he made in parting his name. It stuck to him. He moved to the southern portion of his native state, but he was known as J. Ralph. When he came to Kansas, he tried to conceal this mistake of his life, but his efforts were useless, and his new made acquaintances in this state soon had it J. R. Burton. In all his speeches he warns young people against this mistake. —Archison Globe.

LOWE MAY DO SCAVENGING

Judge Hazen Dissolves the Injunction Against Him.

Judge Hazen in the district court this morning decided that T. W. Durham's monopoly of the scavenger business in Topeka must cease, and dissolved the injunction which has been in force to prevent anyone else from engaging in that calling.

Judge Hazen did not pass upon the legality of the ordinance, as it was not considered necessary in deciding the questions involved. The monopoly was dissolved for the reason made substantially as follows:

The ordinance provides that the mayor by and with the consent of the city council may appoint "one or more" city scavengers on the first Monday of each May. The ordinance was not passed until late in June. Judge Hazen holds that an appointment to fill the office of city scavenger, which appears to have been created for Col. Durham's special benefit, cannot be filled until next May, and that until that time the old ordinance will be in force. For this reason alone, without touching upon the legality of the ordinance, the injunction against Scavenger M. E. Lowe to prevent him from infringing on Col. Durham's prerogatives as the official city scavenger, was dissolved.

As the matter now stands any one with proper appliances and having sufficient bond, can by paying the city license, do scavenger work in Topeka. The work, which is a responsible one from a sanitary point, is open to competition.

It is possible that the ordinance may be passed over again, with the correction made that is necessary to its taking effect at once.

S. B. Isenhardt, who was Lowe's attorney in the case, says if this is done he will carry the case into the federal courts and fight it until the question is permanently settled of whether or not a man who wants to do scavenger work can be prevented from doing so, legally, by an ordinance of the city council. Mr. Isenhardt cites the case from California that was decided in the United States supreme court. In order to crowd out Chinese labor a city attempted to regulate all the laundries in town, and granted all applications for a laundry license except those of the Chinese. The supreme court held this ordinance to be void, and Mr. Isenhardt would expect a verdict in the scavenger case on the same points involved.

It is stated that at the hearing of the injunction case the dislike of the health department toward Lowe was strongly brought out. When the sanitary policemen order a vault cleaned or other improvements made an entry is made of it on the records of the board of health. The scavengers all consulted this book, took the names of those who had work to be done and went after them.

In order to let Durham have a monopoly of the business an arrangement was made whereby the key of the board's rooms was left over the door. Col. Durham would go there at night and take the list on the books and get the jobs the next morning before the other scavengers were about. Lowe claims to have watched one night from the roof of the building next door and saw Durham copy the list off the books that were not available to the rest of the scavengers until the next day.

THIS BEATS JENNINGS.

Here is a Man Who Will Make Rain and Also Regulate Temperature.

A communication has been received at the governor's office from a man signing himself Henry Baker, 17 East Day street, Jersey City.

Mr. Baker says he is a "psychic-troubling" and that he can make rain to order and can make either warm or cold weather to order. He proposes that Governor Lewelling shall appoint him state weather director at a salary of \$100 a month and he will make rain in such

quantities that it will please all the people and will regulate the weather so that it will not be cold enough during the winter to freeze growing crops, or so hot in the summer that anything will suffer with the heat. He makes the offer to become state weather director at \$100 a month because he is out of a job just now.

Fred. J. Close, the governor's private secretary, wrote to Mr. Baker and told him that the governor would willingly sign a contract and put up a bond to pay him \$200 a month to make rain and regulate the weather in Kansas, but the rain must be made and the weather regulated before the money is paid.

CLOSE DID MIGHTY WELL

If He Has Sold His Railroad Bonds Says Judge Mott, of Galveston.

Judge M. F. Mott, of Galveston, Texas, who was one of the prominent delegates to the deep water convention which was held in Topeka a few years ago, is here as a delegate to the R. A. M. national grand council.

Judge Mott says the deep water convention was of great benefit to his state. In speaking of the Gulf & Inter-State railroad, of which Fred Close of Kansas is one of the leading officials, he said: "We don't know very much about that road in Galveston, and none of our capitalists have much confidence in the scheme. There have been two rival companies both pretending to be the one that would build the road, but I understand they have lately settled their differences and now the one company is working at the scheme.

"It is true some work has been done on the road. Between eighteen and twenty miles of very rude grading is all that has been done. Not a rail or tie of any description has been put down. If the road should be completed on the proposed line it would no doubt do business, as it goes through a good lumber region. The papers announced a few days ago that the company had sold its bonds in Europe; if they have sold their bonds they have done more than any other company ever did in selling bonds before. I am frank to say I have never had much confidence in the scheme."

SOVEREIGN SCORES RICH.

Says They Enjoy Themselves While Millions are Starving.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 22.—General Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, addressed a large meeting of workmen last night in the course of which he said: "In the beginning men started out equally, but now one class has nearly everything and millions, though willing to work, are on the verge of starvation. While millions are starving, the rich still find a place on earth for magnificent places and great parks, where they can hunt and enjoy life as they please to do."

"In America today there are three million men willing and ready to work, who are idle for want of work to do—molding themselves, or rather being molded, into felons and beggars. Charity has been strained as it was never strained before, but still the cry for bread from starving throats is heard all over the land. These men are being turned into tramps."

"The tramp has been described as a cross between poverty and crime, but I think that the duke as a proof of our civilization, can justly be described as a cross between nobility and nothing. Both rich and poor, the one class monopolizes the monopoly that unless it is throttled will cause the death of the republic."

"QUART" RUST DEAD.

A Well Known G. A. R. Character, Who Claimed He Killed Gen. Zollicoffer.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 22.—Quartus C. Rust, a veteran of prominence in the Mexican and civil wars and an original character known among G. A. R. people in all the central states, was found last night on the old National grand, fifteen miles west of Indianapolis. He was lying at the bottom of a fifteen foot embankment, with his head crushed under his buggy, and his horse dead also.

"Quart" Rust, as he was called in the army and ever since, was widely known for his claim, never disputed, that he killed the Rebel General Zollicoffer in the battle of Perryville, Ky., in 1862.

Until the war he was a Democrat, and so popular in this district that he ran for the congressional nomination against the late Senator Jos. E. MacDonald, and was beaten by only one vote. That was immediately after his return from the famous trip across the plains with General Fremont, wherein Rust gained special praise from Fremont.

AFTER EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Anarchists Send Him Threatening Letters Every Day.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—A dispatch from Berlin says: It is stated that among the belongings of the fourteen anarchists who were arrested in this city on the 15th inst., were a number of documents which show conclusively that Berlin plotters were in constant communication with their brethren in Paris, Barcelona, Chicago and London.

Evidence was also found that financial aid had been received by the anarchists in the city named, by their companions in Berlin. Anonymous letters threatening Emperor William's life are frequently received at the imperial palace, and all possible precautions have been adopted to prevent the carrying out of their threats.

INDIANS ARE WARLIKE.

Kiowa and Comanche Indians Want the Money Due From Cattlemen.

EL RENO, O. T., Aug. 22.—Reliable information has reached here that the Kiowa and Comanche Indians are becoming alarmingly troublesome because the money to the amount of \$600,000 due them by cattlemen for lease of their country has not been paid them. It has been due them for several months and they are unable to get a dollar. As a result the Indians are assuming a warlike attitude toward the cattlemen and in some sections of the range the disturbing element has destroyed range fences and slaughtered cattle.

Serious trouble has also come about by reason of individual demands by certain members of these tribes for their share of back pay. There is much uneasiness among the cattle men and neighboring settlers.

Socialistic Congress Summoned.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—The Vorwärts, the socialist organ, publishes the summons for the annual socialist congress, which opens at Frankfurt-on-the-Main October 22nd.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

MYSTIC SHRINE.

Officers Chosen by the Imperial Council. Footprints in the Desert.

The annual session of the Imperial council of the nobles of the Mystic Shrine, held at Denver, was attended by a full delegation.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Imperial potentate, William B. Melish; Cincinnati; deputy imperial potentate, Wayland Traak; Brooklyn; chief rabban, John T. Brush; Indianapolis; assistant rabban, Cyrus E. Eaton; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; high priest, A. B. McCaffrey; Denver; oriental guide, Ethelbert F. Allen; Kansas City; treasurer, William S. Brown; Pittsburgh; recorder, Benjamin W. Howell; Boston; first ceremonial master, Thomas J. Bishop; Albany; second ceremonial master, Thaddeus B. Beecher; Bridgeport, Conn.; marshal, H. S. Wright; St. Paul; captain of the guard, John H. Atwood; Leavenworth, Kan.; onterguard, H. K. Blanchard; Rhode Island.

Reports of officers show that the membership, which numbered 27,000 at the close of 1893, has increased to 28,000. The Imperial potentate reported that, as an organization of colored citizens had pirated the title of the order, he had obtained articles of incorporation in New York state.

The order of the nobles of the Mystic Shrine was instituted by the Mohammedan Caliph Ali, the cousin and son-in-law of the prophet Mohammed, at Mecca, Arabia, in 636.

The jewel of the order is a crescent formed of any substance. The most valued materials are the claws of the royal Bengal tiger, united at their bases in a gold setting which includes their tips and bears on one side of the center the head of a sphinx and on the other a pyramid, urn and star.

The ritual committee made a report to the Imperial council in which the present ritual was slightly modified. It was adopted and will be printed and distributed during the year.

A \$500 jewel was ordered for retiring Imperial Potentate Hudson, and a \$350 one for Past Recorder Bruce. Five hundred dollars was also appropriated to retiring Imperial Treasurer Wright by the Imperial council.

The next session of the Imperial council will be held at some place in the east, to be determined by a committee which was appointed for the purpose, on the Monday following the meeting of the grand encampment.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Work on the Revision of the Constitution. Helmet Gillet.

A secret meeting of the national committee of the Knights of Pythias, which has in charge the revision of the constitution of the order, completed its session at Milwaukee and adjourned. The committee will report at the annual encampment in Washington. The report will recommend, it is said, sweeping changes and a complete revision of the constitution of the order. The titles of the officers will be changed, and they will simply be designated as a president, vice president, secretaries and treasurer. The new constitution is an application, as far as possible, of the simplicity of the United States government to a secret organization. The executive power is in the president. The senate will be the governing power, and there will be a tribunal, to consist of judges, which shall try all disputes which may arise in the order. The ritual has also been revised and modernized.

Lynn (Mass.) lodges are considering the subject of the erection of a Pythian building in that city.

A new lodge is to be organized at Quincy, Mass.

Black Prince division, U. R., of Newark, N. J., won the competitive drill at Asbury Park.

The estimated expenses of the grand lodge of Ohio for the year are \$20,100. This includes \$2,000 expenses allowed and \$600 clerk hire for the grand chancellor.

The annual parade of the Essex county Pythians will be held at Haverhill, Mass., Sept. 30. The grand officers have been invited to be present.

UNITED WORKMEN.

Systematic Work the Secret of Prosperity. Bench Shavings.

The grand lodge officers of Indiana have divided that state into three districts, appointing a deputy for each, and he is to be directed by a grand lodge officer selected for the purpose. Every order has become fully satisfied that its only hope of prosperity lies in a careful system of lodge supervision.

Members in good standing July 1, 1894, 832,739.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen, in gratitude to its father, made a handsome provision for his widow and erected a monument to his memory.

An effort should be made to have every suspended member reinstated.

Total relief fund received to July 1, 1894, on call No. 14, including balance on hand Jan. 1, 1894, \$412,130.93. Amount disbursed, \$412,130.10.

A great many members of the supreme lodge are still in favor of a two degree ritual.

Knights and Ladies of Honor.

Supreme Medical Examiner Withhill passed upon 5,130 applications during the first seven months of 1894 and accepted 4,858.

The suit brought against the Bank of Commerce of Indianapolis by the order to recover \$68,542.91, the amount of the deficit during the term of Supreme Treasurer McBride, has just been decided in favor of the order, which will recover the full amount with interest at 6 per cent.

The assessment call for August reports 58 deaths.

The membership statement for June shows: Initiations, 1,313; suspensions and deaths, 970; net gain, 334; new lodges, 7; new insurance written, \$665,500.

The term of service for a soldier enlisting under the present rule of army life is five years, but in accordance with a law passed in 1890 a soldier after serving one year can purchase an honorable discharge, \$120 being the maximum price.

Although the pay of a private soldier seems almost inadequate to meet his living expenses, it must be remembered that in addition to the \$12 a month he receives his rations, clothing, bedding, medical services and medicines free.

There are libraries, reading-rooms and post schools where men who need instruction can be taught a fair knowledge of necessary English branches, and where foreigners can improve their use of the English language. A large percentage of Uncle Sam's soldiers know some American.

LAWS OF ARMY LIFE.

HOW UNCLE SAM GETS HIS SOLDIER BOYS.

Recruiting Offices in All Large Cities Where the Would-be Soldier May Enlist.—No Man with Impaired Constitution Need Apply.—Rigorous Tests.

Must Be Physically Sound.

It happens occasionally that people see in their wanderings about a large city a flag flying from the window of a building, and are curious to know what mission of peace or war it represents. A close inspection of some letters on the building in the vicinity of the flag explains its presence. The letters form this sign:

RECRUITING OFFICE, U. S. A.

Further investigation reveals the fact that a soldier in the uniform of the United States army stands at attention in the doorway, his white-gloved hands held in military fashion at his sides, but holding neither gun nor sword. He is a soldier of the peace, the office orderly who stands there, not to guard the premises, but to say, "This way, boys," to the would-be recruits who are looking for the enlistment office. Then a dialogue something after this fashion takes place:

"I want to join the army."

"Up-stairs, turn to the right, forward—march."

"Think I'll pass?"

"Heckon you will. Can't talk on duty. Go up and wait."

Then the candidate for military honors goes upstairs, dreading the ordeal at every step, and finds himself in a large room, where the recruiting officer sits at a table attended by a Sergeant and an orderly in the imposing uniform which the candidate for enlistment hopes to do.

"I want to 'list,'" he says, approaching the table.

The Captain looks up.

"Take off your hat."

The hat is sheepishly removed.

"What is your age?"

"Twenty years old."

"Are your people willing?"

"They are, sir."

"Married?"

"No, sir." (This may or may not be true.)

"Ever been in jail?"

At this the candidate looks surprised and hurt, and answers in the negative quite forcibly enough to be convincing.

Then the sergeant takes the man in hand, looks down his throat, examines his teeth, weighs him, takes his height and finds out his reason for wanting to enlist.

If he tips the beam at regulation weight, not less than 120 nor more than 160, and measures not less than five feet four inches, he comes up to the requirements of an able-bodied soldier, and is sent into another room to disrobe. Then he is again weighed and measured and put through a course of physical exercise that brings out any disability that may exist in bold relief. If he is gymnastically correct, can bend his body like a contortionist, expand and contract his chest without getting breathless, prove that every toe and finger is capable of active service, and that his back is limber enough to enable him to stoop either way, he is accepted and registered and taken to the Captain's office to be sworn in. But first he must answer a personal

question.

"Why, sir?"

"What is the name of the man who had two wives and was held blameless?"

His name was Count von Gleichen; he was a Thuringian; and it happened early in the thirteenth century. The Count went forth, as was customary, to fight the Saracen, who proved, as too often happened, the better warrior and took him prisoner. Therefore the Count was carried off to the palace of Boursedine, where he was made a slave and set to cultivate the delicious shallot of Ascalon in the garden of the Caliph Caliph. His good looks and the knowledge that he was a great noble in his own country attracted the attention of a certain princess, daughter of the sultan. So he heard his simple story; she wept for him; he opened his arms; she wept with him. She offered to effect his escape for him on one condition—that he should marry her.

"Alas, madam"—or your royal highness, or your illustriousness, or whatever was the lady's style and title under the rules of the caliphate—"I cannot," he replied. "At home there languish for me a wife and tender children."

"Why," she asked in maidenly surprise, "what ails the man? As if another wife or two would be any obstacle. Do not the laws of the prophet—whose name be blessed—and the customs of the Caliphate allow a man to have more than one wife?"

He yielded; he promised; she was as good as her word; in a few days they embarked together in a day engaged by herself, and they arrived in Venice in safety. Could—

Christian moralist!—could this noble knight desert the princess to whom he owed his freedom? Never. He repaid to Rome; he laid the case before the Pope. His Holiness, after considering the matter, granted him permission to keep both wives and to be legally married to both. And the story goes on to say that they all lived together in the greatest happiness. The Turkish lady being childless, and loving her sister-wife's children as much as if they were her own.

Meat for Young Children.

Concerning the frequency with which meat may properly be given to children, says Dr. Flint, and regarding the time of day best suited to its administration opinions differ widely. The writer believes on the basis of his own experience, that children under five years do best with only one meat meal per diem, this being best given in the morning or at noon.

After five years, both the breakfast and the mid-day meal may include some meat. An ideal dietetic schedule, however, for most children, would embrace eggs at breakfast, meat at noon and bread and milk at night, appropriate cereals being supplied with the eggs and meat. All meats for children should be carefully cut into pieces, and children old enough to cut their own meat should be cautioned to make the pieces as small as possible.

Time to Stop.

Under the machinery of the law as at present administered a lawyer has great advantages over a witness. Recognition of this fact is probably the reason why people always enjoy seeing a witness get the better of his examiner.

An exchange reports a case in which the plaintiff had testified that his financial position had always been good. The opposing counsel took him in hand for cross-examination, and undertook to break down his testimony upon a single point.

"Have you ever been bankrupt?" asked the lawyer.

"I have not," was the answer.

"Now be careful; did you ever stop payment?"

"Yes."

"Ah, I thought we should get at it finally. When did that happen?"

"After I had paid all I owed."

Maintaining Quarantine.

French journals are criticizing the attitude of United States delegates to the sanitary convention at Paris. The Americans have opposed every measure tending to make quarantine less rigid. Their object is to make the regulations so close that quarantine measures can be used to restrict

immigration.

Examining Recruits.

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